THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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MORNING EDITION----THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1853.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A DRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—VALUABLE
Property on Vesey street at Auction. Adrian H.
Muller will sell. at auction on Friday, Feb. 25th, 1853, at
12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable lot of ground, together with the buildings thereon,
situate on the north side of Vesey street, between Broadway and Church streets, known as 28, being 24 feet 10
inches in width, with party walls on both sides, by 76
feet in depth, more or less. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Wall street, corner of New.

A DRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—DESIRABLE A DRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER—DESIRABLE
residence on Stuyvesant street at auction—Adrian
H Muller will sell at auction, on Friday, Feb. 25th, 1853,
at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two story
and attic brick house and lot No. 36 Stuyvesant street,
opposite St. Mark's Church, with a convenient stable on
the rear on Ninth street, with under cellars and stalls for
four horses, lot, 50 feet on Stuyvesant street and 25 on
Ninth street, house 26 by 45 feet in depth, built in the
best manner, with baths, water closets, &c., and most
conveniently arranged.

A NTHONY J. BLECKEP. AUCTIONEER.—LARGE And peremptory sale of about 320 heautiful building lots, near and between New Beighton and Tompkinaville, Staten Island, late the property of Dr. J. G. Westervelt, viz.—Anthony J. Bleecker will sell at public anction, on Thursday, the 10th day of March, 1853, at twelve o'clock, at the Merchantis Exchange, in the city of New York, the following desirable property, viz.—On Staten Island, about 320 cisoice building lots. forming nearly eight blocks of ground, situated and bounded by Westervelt avenue, First, Second. Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh avenues, and by Brook street, situated at Staten Island, and between New Brighton and Tompkinsville. The whole of this property is within five minutes walk of both the New Brighton and Tompkinsville ferries. The average time from any portion of the property to either of the above ferries, and from the ferry in New York to Wall street or its vicinity, is within forty minutes by siteamboat either from New Brighton or Tompkinsville every half haur, fare 6½ cents, and, by commutation, lower than any stage line in the city of New York. From the entire property there is a fine view of Sandy Hook, the ocean, the whole of New York Bay, Lorg Island shore, from Fort Hamilton to Williamsburg, the East and North rivers, Newark, and Newark bay The agent of the property may be seen every day during the week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at Jones' Nautilins Itali, at Tompkinsville ferry, Staten Island, who will give all the necessary information. The streets are opened and graded. The terms are ten percent and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, forty per cent on the delivery of the deeds, and the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years, if required. For maps describing the above property apply to the auctior er, No. 7 Broad street, New York. A NTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.-LARGE

A DRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—VALUABLE property on Sixth street, near avenue D.—Adrian H. Muller will sell at auction, on Friday. Feb. 25, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two three story modern brick houses and lots, Nos. 381 and 383 Sixth street, near avenue D. The street is sewered, and a drain is made from the sinks and cespools through the yards; Croton water, &c. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. NTHONY J BLEECKER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on

A Friday, February 25th, 1853, at 12 M., a: the Merchants' Exchange, the following very desirable property, viz: On Forty-fifth street, two choice lots, with the new frame buildings thereon, situated on the south side of Forty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, and commencing 150 feet, east of Fourth avenue. The lots are each 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, AUCTIONEER.—FRIDAY, buse north of Baltic, Brooklyn, household furniture, walnut chamber furniture, feather beds, palliasses, mahogany dress bureaus, marble top washstand, mahogany parlor furniture, tee a tele. &c., &c., and the usual assortment of kitchen furniture.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON MONDAY, FEB. 28, AT
No. 597 Broadway, opposite Niblo's—All the stock
of wines, cordials, liquors, &c., with the fixtures, appaBAUS, &c. Wines—Madeira, sherry, port, &c., of fine
quality and rare vintage. Clareis—Chateau, Lastte,
Chateau Margaux, and La Rose. Burgundy Wines—
Beaume, Chambertin, Hermitage, Cote Roti, Clos de
Yougeot, Romané, Conté Pomard. In casks—Hermitage,
Pomard, Tavel, Cornas. Liquors, &c.—Cognac and P. C.
& Co. brazdies, Holland gin, Muscat, &c.—in all about
100 dozen bottles and 17 casks. Also the entire fixtures,
consisting of counters, desks, measures, bottling apparates, and a complete assertment of utensils, suitable
for a wine merchant. The above wines, &c., with the
fixtures, will be positively sold without reserve, for account of whom it may concern.

BY JAS. M. MILLER-AT AUCTION,-IMPORTANT asic of valuable property on Thursday, February 24th, at the Merchants' Exchange—House No. 136 Nasau street, corner of Beckman. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at reven per cent per annum, for two years. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, 81 Maiden lane.

COLE & CHILTON, AUCTIONEERS.—PEREMPTORY sale of the valuable double house and lot No. 99 St. Mark's place, at auction.—Cole & Chilton will sell at auction, on Menday, February 18th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchanta' Exchange, the valuable three story and attic basement and under cellar brick house and lot No. 99 St. Mark's place, (Eighth street), the lot is 37 feet 6 inches, front and rear, and 110 feet deep; the house is built and finished in the best manner, with mahogany doors, marble figure mantel pieces, plated grates, &c., Croton water, Pierce's range, bath room, and dining room painted in 7esso. The house covers the whole front of the lot and in 54 feet deep, exclusive of an enclosed piazza of 6 feet 5 inches, deep, starts are few transproprint provides histon. is be seet deep, exclusive of an enclosed plazza of 6 feet 5 inches deep; there are fourteen rooms, besides kitchen, basement, &c. Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a limited time. For more particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 9 Wall street. Title perfectly clear. The house may be seen at any time previous to the day of sale, Monday, 28th instant.

COLE & CHILTON WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT THE Cole & Chilton Will Sell At Auction, At the Merchants' Exchange, Friday, Feb. 25, at 12 M., ninety nine of the best located and cheapest lots in the vicinity of New York, situated at Jamaica, L. I., convenient to railroad depot, churches, schools, academies, and, in fact, all of the advantages of the city, with the addition of a perfectly healthy climate, and within thirty minutes of the South ferry Commutation by the Long reland Railroad \$40 a year; but there is to be railroad from Peck slip ferry to Jamaica, which will reduce the price to half now charged. Those who wish to view the property can do so at half fare, by the 12 M. train on Monday, the 21st and Thursday, the 24th inst. Tickets can be had at the office, foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn, of the ticket master. Can return at affect minutes before two P. M.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL FSTATE, BEING 250 Will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, belonging to the estate of the late Nathaniel Prime, consisting of about 250 building lots, with the mansion house and other buildings thereon and the valuable water right in front of said property on the East river. The lots are beautifully situated for immediate improvement either for cottage or villa sites, or for dwellings, being on Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth. Eighty-minth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, on First avenue, avenues A and B, and on the East river. These lots offer great inducements for the investment of capital. The terms of sale will be liberal to the purchasers. For maps, with further particulars, apply to the auctioner, 7 Broad at.

TENRY H. LEEDS, AUCHONEER, WILL SELL AT auction, on Thursday, February 24th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Design, 663 Broadway, a valuable private collection of oil paintings, selected during a series of years by a gentleman of taste, and all handsomely framed and in good order. The collection embraces a number of original pictures, and a good portion of them were formerly in the galleries of Cardinal Feitsch and the Cassandra family of Rome; also in the collection of the attack at the collection of the academy of Rome; also in the collection of the late artists of Persico and Agate. Among others are the works of A. Caracci, Murillo, Both, Zucherelli, Van Orley, Beisch, Rosa, di Tivoli, Van Balen, Bloemart, Carlo, Maratti, Venderveer, Boucher, Morland, &c. The paintings are now on exhibition at the Academy of Design, as above, and on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings until 10 o'clock. Admission free.

of Design, as above, and on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings until 10 o'clock. Admission free.

HENRY H. LEEDS WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON Saturday, February 16, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery in the rear of store No. 8 Wall street—Executor's sale of choice oil paintings and wines. Paintings—An exceedingly choice collection of fine modern and old oil paintings, just received from Boston, and to be sold by order of executors. Among them may be found a fine landscape and cattle, by Kobel, of the fiague; do. by Norton, of London; Domino Players, by Jeak; Moonlight, by Peters, of London; Domino Players, by Jeak; Moonlight, by Peters, of London; Domino Players, by Jeak; Moonlight, by Peters, of London; also, the original drawing of Henry Clay, from life, by Danbourgal, eggraved by Goupil & Co.: flower piece, by an old master; fine copy of Rafael's Holy Family; copies from Teniers, Boucher, Watteau, and other celebrated masters; original gamepiece, by Ramssy, and a variety of fine modern English paintings. Also, Holy Family and Madonna, Carlo Dolci, St. Agnes, Beatrice Cenci; two large landscapes, from Claude; sketch, Vernet; several beautiful gijinal water colors; proof engravings, from Landseer, Wilered; Holy Family, Guido: and others. Wines—A choice assortment of wines and liquors, to be sold by order of executors, consisting of about 60 cases, viz:—Blackburn's E. I., vintage 1836; Newton, Gorden & Co., do. 1849; Southside, do. 1843; C. D. S., do. 1838; P. W. Co.'s port, 1841; Lescock's, do. 1831; Hungarian Toksy, O. D. & Co.'s brand, 1840; and P. C. & Co., 1842; do. cherry brandy; Nicholson's gin, very old; and real Bash Mills whiskey; all of which are in fine order, in cases of one and two dozen. To be sold without reserve. N. B.—The wines will be sold immediately after the paintings. All of the above are now ready for exhibition until the day of sale.

IEWELRY, &C.—TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—WM.

IRVING & CO., will sell at auction, on Wednesday, 234.

JEWELRY, &C.—TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—WM.
IRVING & CO., will sell at auction, on Wednesday, 23d.
Thursday, 24th, and Friday, 25th, at 10 o'clock each day,
at 72 Chatham street, the entire stock of Louis Aurich,
successor to the late John Brock, comprising diamonds,
and other precious stones, set and unset, watches, silver
ware, &c., tegether with a general assortment of jewelry.
Eale without reserve, as Mr. Anrich is retiring from the
business. Terms—three months for all sums over \$200,
spproved paper; under that amount cash, city funds.

TARGERALE OF ELECANT SUBMITTERS THE ANY ARGESALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE THIS DAY.—
at 10½ o'clock, at 102 Broadway, a large and clegant assortment of superior rosewood and mahagany parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture, comprising every variety, to be sold without reserve, for cash. Catalogues ready.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A UCTION NOTICE—EXTRA SALE.—THIS DAY, BY order of the Marshal, furniture, children's clothing, an entire invoice of jewelry, watches, guns, &c half pipe Holland gin. 200 boxes segars, show cases, fancy goods, &c. Also, groceries, cheese, pickled herring, &c. R. Forresta.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, this day, (Thursday,) at 10% o'clock at 18 Vestry street, the furniture in the above house, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved mahogany and black walnut parlor and bedroom furniture, beds and bedding, crockery, mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c.

I LINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—GREAT SALE OF canal lands and town lots in Illinois.—Under authority granged by the State of Illinois, as set forth in the asts of February 21, 1843, and March 1, 1845, and in the deed of trust executed by the Governor of the State, June 26, 1845, duly recorded in the counties of Cook and Will, the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal will offer at public sale, in the city of Chicago, on the 9th day of May next, all the unsold canal lands and town lots belonging to said canal, that is to say, 116, 234 acres of land lying on both sides of said canal, and within five miles of the same, between Chicago and the town of La Salle. Also, all the unsold town tots in Chicago, Lockport, Joliet, Du Page, Kankakee, Morris, Ottawa, and La Salle, 2,379 lots in all. With the exception of town lots in La Salle, to be offered for sale in that place on the 11th of May, all the property will be offered for sale in the city of Chicago, on the 9th of May. The terms of sale are one fourth cash, the residue of the purchase money in three annual instalments, with interest af 6 per cent per annum, payable annually in advance.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, DAVID LEAVITT. Hillinois and Michigan Canal, Feb. 21, 1853. TILINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL -GREAT SALE OF

G. HORTON, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, ON Saturday, Feb. 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, at twelve o'clock, the two story and attic brick house, No. 25 Warren place, Charles street. Lot, 22 by 75 feet; house, 40 feet deep.

R. C. KEMP, AUCTIONEER—MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF rich furniture, pianofortes, &c., to-morrow (Friday, at 1034 o'clock, at 55 Nassau street, near Fulton. R. C. Kemp will sell at auction, on Friday, as above, by order of mortgagee and others whom it may concern, removed for convenience of sale, a very large assortment of valuable rosewood, mohogany, black wainut, parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, of good quality, consisting of one elegant pianoforte, carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich Fronch satin brocatelle and velvet; carved rosewood and wainut chamber furniture; painted chamber furniture, en suite, to match, with and without marble tops; library and secretary book cases, carved mahogany sofas, tete a tetes, easy and rocking chairs, spring seat parlor chairs, in a great variety of styles; extension dining tables, marble top centre and fancy tables; marble top dressing and plain bureaus and washstands; best curled hair mattresses, and a general assortment of house furnishing articles, all of which are well worthy the notice of nousekeepers. Also, three superior rosewood 6½ and 7 octave pianofortes, of excellent tone, which are well worthy of attention of purchasers. Catalogues on the morning of sale. C. KEMP, AUCTIONEER-MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF

RAISINS, HERRINGS, SEGARS, &C.—AUCTION—FRI-day, February 25th, at 10% o'clock, at 57 Dey street, corner of Greenwich, raisins, currents, figs., prunes, pre-serves, pickles, teas, black and green, coffee, herrings, fish, tobacco, brandy, gin, souff, &c. Also, macaroni, vermicilli, lentils, salaratus &c. WELLINGTON & CARTER, Auctioneer,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY W. H. FRANKLIN, Son & Co., a two story and basement cottage house and lot, situated in Thirly sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, north side of the street. The house is 25 by 48 feet nine inches, lot 98 feet nine inches by 18 feet 9 inches, Croton water, drains, &c. On Friday, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange.

W. M. W. SHIRLEY, AUCTIONEER.—200 PACKAGES glassware on Thursday, February 24th, at two o'clock, at 82 John street, in packages and lots to suit dealers and grocers, all kinds, tumblers, wines, decan ters, bowls, sugars, &c., on a credit of four months, over \$100.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,—THE SUBSCRIBER IS selling all descriptions of gold AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE, at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

JERGENSEN WATCHES.

Real Jules Jergensen watches received by every arrival, with certificates from him with each watch, warranted perfect time keepers.

COOPER WATCHES.

Duplex and levers, in hunting and magic cases, perfect time keepers.

INDEPENDENT SECOND, and quarter second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases. CHRONOMOTERS.

Splendid gold pocket chronometers, which run without any variation. Eight days.

Watches which run eight days.

ENAMEL WATCHES.

for ladies, some in hunting cases.

DIAMOND WATCHES.

MAGIC WATCHES.

MAGIC WATCHES.

which change into three different watches.

WATCHES WHICH WIND

up and turn the hands without any key.
Fine gold lepine watches, four holes jewelled ... \$25 00
Fine gold detached levers ... 30 00
Gold enamelled watches four Gold enamelled watches for the ladies.

Gold English patent levers.

Gold English patent levers, hunting cases.

Silver patent levers as low as.

Silver deached levers as low as.

and all other styles of watches at equally low prices.

DIAMONDS.

Diamond ear rings, pins, bracelets, finger rings and rosses, for sale at much less than the usual prices.

crosses, for sale at much less than the usual prices.

All kinds of gold chains, pure gold wedding rings, gold keys and seals, gold pens and pencils, gold and silver thimbles, braceleta, breast-pins, cuff pins, lockets, earrings, gold and silver spectacles, gold toothpicks, charms, Ghateleine chains, &c.

SILVER WARE.

Sterling silver spoons, cups, forks, pie knives, napkin rings, fruit knives, wedding cake knives, &c., &c. Watches and jewelry exchanged. All watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

All kinds of watches and clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail No. 11 Wall street, (up stairs,) mear Broadway.

M. AND MRS. EDWARD BARTON, PROFESSORS OF Paging, guitar, pianoforte, and that truly wonderful instrument, the concertina, (scarcely known in this country), beg to announce that they continue to give instruction at their residence, 88 White street, where their terms can be obtained. Mr. Barton professes to impart a sufficient knowledge of the guitar in six lessons, as to enable any person to accompany themselves in vocal music.

MUSICAL.—A GOOD READER, AND ONE ACCUS-tomed to quartette singing, would like to engage as soprano in some church. Notes addressed to A. B., He-rald office, will be attended to.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS -A SOCIETY NOW BREAK M ing up, have for sale a collection of musical instruments, in good order. This is a rare chance for a college club or society, as the instruments will be sold at the lowest possible price. Address Musical Society, Herald office, or apply to M. H. N., at the advertising desk.

CILIAN PIANOFORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S celebrated planofortes, with and without the Acolan.—The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become werld wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining pianos unsurpassed, if equalled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hositate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand pianos at bargains, which he fearlessly asserts will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage; planos, for small rooms. Also, melodions, of Prince's and Carhart's make. Grand Ecilan and other pianos to let. HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway, corner of Authony street, up stairs.

233 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, up stairs. Planofforte AGENCY.—THE SURSCRIBER, WHO has been instructing pianoforte pupils since 1823, in this city, has established an agency for the purchase of instruments from any manufactory or wareroom in New York, at manufacturer's prices, upon application from any part of the United States. He will give his personal attention to selecting, effecting insurance, and transportation. Persons desirous of purchasing through this agency, can have, free of expense, a circular forwarded to them, containing terms, also any special information required, by addressing, post paid,

WM. WOOD, 625 Broadway.

FURNITURE—WARREN WARD, WHOLEsale manufacturer of enamelled furniture, No. 144
Grand street.—W. W. gives his whole attention to the
manufacturing, and, using the best materials only, can offer
better goods, at the prices than can be found elsewhere.
Suits to match from \$25 to \$250 per suit, comprising
dressing bureau with glass, bedstead, washstand, commode, toilet table, towel-stand, nurse rocker, and four
chairs. No. 144 Grand street, one block east of Broadway.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, THERE HAVE LATELY BEEN sold to sundry persons patent rights to use certain improvements in the running gear of carriages, under the name of Evett's patent carriage coupling, notice is hereby given, that such pretended rights will give the purchasers no claim to the improvements as old under that name, as said improvements are not included in the patent under which they are sold, but belong exclusively to the subscriber, or the inventor and patentee thereof, New Haven, Coun.

G. L. HAUSSKN'SCHT.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Remarks of Gen. Pierce on being Officially Notified of his Election.

Important Amendments to the Army Bill by the Senate.

Debate on the Reciprocity Bill in the House.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE. NEW YORK FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Extraordinary Speeches and Resolutions.

Nominations for State Officers by the Connec ticut Democrats and Ohio Whigh

&c., &c. &c.

From Washington City.
ANOTHER FIGHT—INDIA RUBBER DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1873.

An occurrence took place at the Treasury Department to day, between Colonel Greezy, a clerk in the Solicitor's office, and Mr. Thompson, a lawyer, of this city. We learn from Mr. Thompson that Col. Creecy owed him, that the debt was secured by a deed of trust on Creecy's property, and that Thompson notified him that the debt property, and that Thompson notified him that the debt must be closed up, unless arranged, before the 1st proximo, that last evening Creecy wrote Thompson an insulting letter. At ten o'clock, Thompson called at Creecy's office, told him the letter was insulting, and he could not pocket the insult, but would give him forty-eight hours to retract it; and if, at the end of that time, he did not do so, they two could not breathe the same at mosphere, Thompson saying, "You must kill me, or I will kill you." Whereupon Creecy said, "Sicot me now," and at the same instead grasped a heavy rule and struck Thompson, who drew a heavy pistol and inflicted several severe blows upon Creecy's head, blood flowing-freely. Cries of "murder" from Creecy attracted some persons to the spot, and the parties were separated. Thompson was but slightly injured. Both were arrested and bound to keep the peace.

Commissioner Hodges announced his decision, at great length, in the India Rubber Patent case, at 12 o'clock today. His conclusions are, that he can do no less than dismiss the application for the extension of the patent prayed for by Goodyear and Hayward, the applicant having, with a full knowledge of the value of the patent, sold it for the valuation fixed by himself; and, therefore, that there is no good reason either from the ingenuity of the invention, or its utility to the public, to warrant the extention of the patent for seven years further.

The President has officially recognized Henry George Kuper as Consul for Great Britain for the State of Maryland. must be closed up, unless arranged, before the 1st

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT-PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGURA

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., from the committee ap pointed to wait on the President elect, made a report that the President had accepted the office to which he

[The President's reply will be found at length in the House report.] Mr. BRIGHT, (dem.) of Ind., offered a resolution direct ing the appointment of a committee to make arrange ments for the inauguration of the President elect, on the

The Senate bill granting a pension to Mrs. Thompson, was returned from the House, with an amendment granting a pension to Mrs. Lomax, and was taken up, and an amendment added, granting a pension to the widow of Col. Dade, massacred in Florida.

THE ARMY AFPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up, and a number of amendments, of no great public importance, proposed by the Committee on Finance, were agreed to.

Mr. EMELIS, (dem.) of Ill. moved to amend the bill by striking out the following words:—"Provided that, from and after the first day of July next, so much of the Act of Congress of August, 1842, as places the national armories under the superintendence of an officer of the ordinance corps, be, and the same is, hereby repeated; and from that day the said armories shall be under that system of superintendence which existed prior to the passage of said act of Congress."

Mr. Davis, '(whig) of Mass., asked for some reason for this motion.

Mr. Hale, (free soil) of N. H., said he desired informative.

Mr. DAVIS, '(whig) of Mass., asked for some reason for this motion.

Mr. Hale, (free soil) of N. H., said he desired information on the subject. He was in favor of placing these armories, as well as workshops, in navy yards, all under civil superintendence. He saw no reason why these workmen in armories and navy yards should be subject to the rigorous discipline of the army and navy. While in favor of this change, he would besistate to make it if it were any imputation on the character or conduct of any officers in charge of the armories.

Mr. Shields said the reasons for the change ought to be given by those who sought it—who sought to disturb the prevent law, and establish civil superintendence. The system, while under military rule, had been the best managed branch of the army expenditures. He saw no reason for making the change, unless that if they were under civil superintendence there would be a better chance for speculators to engage in government work. If this change were made he would be in favor of abolishing all the armories, and leave the manufacture of arms to private competition, and allow the government to purchase its arms and ordnance wherever it could get them best and cheapest.

Mr. Miller, (whig) of N. J., saw so reason for the change, and would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Davis said he did not kn ow enough of the controversy to decide on either side. Whichever way he voted, he might do injustice to one side or another. The workmen complain that the rigors of military discipline are distasteful to them. He thought the President could decide this matter better than the Senate; and therefore moved to amend the provision by so modifying the act of 1842 as to allow the President, if in his opinion the public service required it, to appoint a superintendent who is not an officer of the army.

Mr. Pearce, (whig) of Md., said that when the policy of employing civil superintendents of armories commenced the army was in its infancy, and there was no ordnance torps. In 1842, when Mr. Spencer was Secr

placed the armories under its charge. A commission was before that time appointed, who made an able report, showing the manifest propriety of putting these works under the superintendence of army officers. It was a singular fact that, before 1842, one of these national armories was under the superintendence of a minister of the Gospel.

Mr. Badger, (whig) of N. C.—Where is the singularity of that?

Mr. Prarex said he thought there was something strange in this combination of employments, though perhaps it was not so strange, as the army and the ministers of the Gospel both deal in "canon" law. (Laughter.) That was the only similarity between the two professions. The minister's name was Robb, and whether there was anything in that name indicative of the proper business of either profession, he would not say. (Laughter.) He was for leaving these armories under the charge of the army, and by so doing, Congress would have the guaranty of the superintendency being competent, which would not be the care if civil appointments were made. To aclect these superintendents from civilians would, it is true, increase the patronage of the President, but he thought without any corresponding benefit. It would tend to increase the lust for office, which had become almost as universal as the elective franchise, and so disgraceful to the country. It would increase the occasion for importuning members of Congress for aid to get office, which had become as annoying that if they attended to half the applications made to them all thest time would be thus consumed. It was, indeed, making members of Congress mere office brokers. It was said these workmen complained of the exactions made of them by the rigors of military discipline, as administered by army officers, but it was reasonable to suppose that the President and Secretary of War would interfere and protect them from unjust exactions. Ever since man was turned out of Eden he had been endeavoring to cheat the decree that he should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Menwer al

slavery. (Laughter.) Messrs. Borland, Shullds, Butler, Bell and Phelps fa

wessers. Toucey, Davis, Halk and Summer, supported the motion referring the matter to the decision of the Presi-

Messrs. Touchy, Davis, Halk and Summer, supported the motion referring the matter to the docision of the President.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., was in favor of leaving the provision as it stood in the bill.

Mr. Davis' amendment was rejected.

Mr. Halk moved to amend by providing for a commission to examine and report to the next Congress on the expediency of changing the appointments of superintendents from army officers to civilians. Lost.

The question recurred on Mr. Shields' motion to strike out, and it was rejected.

Mr. Shields submitted a large number of amendments, which were agreed to, they being reported by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Shields and the considered this the only opportunity to pass any thing for the national defeases, which were in a most deplorable condition. He therefore moved to amend the bill by appropriating for the fortification of the harbor of San Francisco \$600,000; for forts Jefferson and Taylor, on Tortugas and Key West, in Florida, \$175,000; for fort Pulaski, in Georgia, \$20,000; for fort

Moultrie, Charleston, \$110,000; for the harbor of Baltimore, \$50,000; for fort Delaware, at Peapatch Island, \$150,000; for forts Warren and Winthrop, in Boston harbor, \$74,000; for fort Knex, Penobscot river, Maine, \$55,000—making in all \$1,134,000.

Mr. Hunter was in favor of fortifications, but objected to legislating for them on the army bull.

Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., said a single ship could blockade and lay under contribution the port of San Francisco, out of which a hundred millions of gold was shipped annually.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to, by yeas 30, nays 14.

Mr. Gwin moved an amendment, appropriating \$200,000 for the exploration and survey of the most practicable route for a railroad to California.

The amendment was debated, and then rund out of order.

Mr. Maltony, (dem.) of En. submitted an amendment.

ble route for a railroad to California.

The amendment was debated, and then ruted out of order.

Mr. Mallory, (dem.) of Fa., submitted an amendment, authorizing the President to accept the troops recently raised in Florida, under such restrictions and upon such terms as he may devise, to effect the removal of the Indians from that State.

This amendment was debated untill half past four o'clock, when it was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, (dem.) of S. C., Ev. unanissous consent, then introduced a bill such ordering William L. Shark sy, United States Consul at Hawama, to administer the oath of office to William R. Kirg, Vice President elect of the United States, at the Aho of March, or any day thereafter. Also, authorizing and empowering an judge of a United States court to arbinister to William R. King the oath of office at any place in the United States, on the said 4th of March, or any day thereafter.

Mr. Mason said he had just heard, by an arrival at New York, that news was brought that Mr. King had left Havana and adone to St Thomas. The Assortion Commercial Agent there had better be all swed asset to administer the oath.

Mr. BUTLER said that as soon as Mr. King was advised of this bill, he would repair to Hawan a West Mer. West and

of this biff, he would repair to Havana or May West, and take the sath.

The bill then passed unanimously.

FORTAGES RECEIVED UNDER THE POSTAGE CONVENTION.

The CRAME laid before the Senate a report of the Post is aster General, showing the amount of postages received under the postal convention. Referred.

THE LOSS OF THE BRISGEN. ARMSTRONG, FEE.

Messrs. DATE and UNDERWOOD, by consent, offered a colution, which was agreed to, calling for the corresondence relative to the loss of the brig Gen. Armstrong. Four private bills were introduced and referred. A committee of conference was appointed on the Milisty Academy bill. A committee of conditions that Academy bill.

The Army bill was not disposed of, when the Senate ad-

House of Representatives.

Warhington, Feb. 23, 1853.
REMARKS OF GEN. PIERCE ON ANNOUNCING BIZ ACCEPTANCE OF THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT. Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Tenn., from the joint committee appointed to wait upon Franklin Pierce and inform him of his election, reported they have performed the duty assigned to them, and the President elect signified his acceptance of the office to which he has been elected by the people, and said-"You will please communicate to the respective Houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me; and, at the same time, express to them my grateful acknowledgements, and assure them of the deep sense of obligation with which I regard this manifestation of confidence on the part, of my countrymen and it will be my earnest desire to prove that their con fidence has not been misplaced." The report was ordered

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill estab li-hing reciprocal trade with the North American provinces on certain conditions.

to be entered on the journal.

Mr. Tuck, (whig) of N. H., resumed his remarks from resterday, in favor of the bill and concluded by saying, if t should fail now, and it should be his fortune to be here next year, he would go for a more comprehensive system

Mr. CLENGMAN, (whig) of N. C., said he was disposed to settle our fishing difficulties. If Great Britain.will allow our people to fish where her people do, he was willing to let her citizens sell their fish in our markets en the same conditions. He objected not to the general principles of the report which accompanies the bill, but to the limitation of the trade proposed. The navigation of the St. John and the St. Lawrence Rivers is no equivalent to the country at large, and is only confined to one section. If there is to be free trade let it be a general system. He had no idea of seeing this system carried out during this session, nor did he believe the bill now under consideration was likely to pass. He would not any he should vote to repeal our navigation laws entirely, but he would consent to this if Great Britain will give a similar equivalent. If we can beat Great Britain will give a similar equivalent, if we can beat Great Britain will give a similar equivalent. If we can beat Great Britain will give a similar equivalent, if we can beat Great Britain will give a similar equivalent, and introduced an amendment which would not injure the revenue, namely: the throwing open our ports to the free competition of Great Britain on condition that she will reciprocate. He had proposed this in good faith, and if appended to the bill he would vote for it.

Mr. Townshen, (dem.) of Ohio, said—The gentleman, from Maine (Mr. Fuller) seemed to be afraid the agricultural interests of the Northwest will be sacrificed by this bill, and that the gentleman from Nev Hampshire endeavored to relieve the House of their fears. It is known that Upper Canada last year produced twelve millians of bushels of wheat, and Lower Canada three millions, and everyone is aware that wheat in Ohio, Illinois, Indiada, and Michigan, is the great staple. The amount which Canada produces is limited by soil and climate, while ours is illimitable. A single county (Wayne) in Mr. CLENGMAN, (whig) of N. C., said he was disposed to

lions, and everyone is aware that wheat in Ohio, Illinois, Indiada, and Michigan, is the great staple. The amount which Canada produces is limited by soil and climate, while ours is illimitable. A single county (Wayne) in Ohio produced two millions of bushels of wheat, and there are eighty-five counties in the State. He repeated, with this capacity for producing wheat, we have no reason to fear competition with Canada. We want a market for our beef and pork in the British provinees, and they have articles which we need—amongst them lumber. Ohio is resdy for free trade and direct taxation. The provisions of the bill, however, are too restrictive. The word "coal" is not in it, and unless this be inserted, we know Canada will not accept of the measure. It is well known that Fennsylvania at present monopolizes dive millions of tons of coal, and obtains for it \$5,000,000, annually. The coal of the British provinces is highly bituminous, while that of Pennsylvania is anthracite; and being used for different purposes separately, and sometimes mixed, he thought Pennsylvania would notibe affected to the extent anticipated by the people of that State. The people of the West cannot obtain lumber from Maine and North Carolina, where there is an abundance of the good article, but must look to Canada. They have now to pay 20 or 30 per cent duty. He likewise showed the importance of obtaining the free navigation of the St. Lawrence—this was absolutely vital to the Northwest.

The morning hour here expired, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The amendment pending was to pay the Creek nation of Indians \$1,763,000 for lands taken from them, and for which no compensation was ever rendered.

Mr. Howard, (dem.) of Texas, contended that an ample

of Indians \$1,762,000 for lands taken from them, and for which no compensation was ever rendered.

Mr. HOWARD, (dem.) of Texas, contended that an ample equivalent had already been received by those Indians.

Mr. JOINSON, (dem.) of Ark, replied in advocacy of the arrendment, which, on the motion of Mr. Tooms, (whig) of Ga. was amended by adding that \$335,167 shall be applied to payment for depredations committed on certain citizens by the Creeks.

The amendment thus amended was disagreed to. After further proceedings, the committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill, and the House adjourned.

Риплавирны, Feb. 23, 1853. George M. Dallas did not accompany General Pierce

Ohio Whig State Convention.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio.) Feb. 22, 1853.

The Whig State Convention assembled here to day, and nominated the following as their candidates for State

Connecticut Democratic State Convention. GOV. SEYMOUR AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS RE NOMINATED.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 23, 1853.

The democratic convention held here to-day was very large. Silas Camp, of Stamford, acted as President, a sisted by twenty-one Vice Presidents, and eight Secre

Governor Seymour was unanimously re-nominated, to gether with the remainder of the old State ticket. It is

TRESTON, Feb. 23, 1853.

The prohibitory liquor law was defeated to-day, by a vote of 9 to 45.

The Air Line Railroad bill was also lost. It received 22 votes, 31 being necessary to pass a bill. Items from Baltimore.

THEMS From Haltimore.

THE MECHANICS' STRIKE—MR. MEAGHER, ETC.

BALTIMORR, Feb. 23, 1853.

The strikers held another mass meeting to-night; there are still about 2,800 whose employers refuse to give the advance. They are determined to stand firm, and look with confidence for material aid from their bretaren at the North.

Mr. Meagher is the guest of Governor Lowe, at the executive mansion.

executive mansion.

The Southern mail to night arrived too late to connect
North; there is nothing, however, beyond Petersburg

From Albany.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS-RAILEGAD TICKETS, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1853 At the meeting of the Senate to day, ten members only appeared. In an hour a quorum was found in attendance nd, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Nor

A petition was presented authorizing the Attorney General to advance a suit in the Court of Appeals, in which the People vs. Trinity Church are parties. Mr. Cooley strongly opposed if, and said the persecution of that district was commenced by Asson Burr, and had been continued to the present time, by other infidels. Considerable unimportant business was transacted

In the Assembly, the whole day was spent in relation to the [question of railroad timets given to members Some thought it was bribery to take them; others ridi

cuted the idea that some tenor twenty dollars would influence members in their votes. The subject was finally eferred to the Judiciary Committee, where it will sleep Dan. B. Taylar's scruples against voting were excused.

The Canal Board met to-day, but he macted no public business.

THE WEATHER-PRESHET ANTICPATED, ETC. FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.
ALBANY, Web: 23, A. M.

It has teen raining heavily here since midnight, and the twater in the river is rising rapidly. In the neigh Uses the rain has fallen heavily, and the Mohawk is much swollen. A heavy freshet is anticipated here.

NEW YORK LEGISLATUEE.

Senate. ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1853.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS. Screral petitions for and against the Ecclesiastical Grants bill were presented.

Als a several from New York and Duchess county, rela tive to property held by Trinity Church. THE HARLEM BAILROAD-AMERICAN AUTHORS

The Sarlem Railroad bill was recommitted, with in structions to make it conformable with the general-daw.

Progress was reported on the bill for the distribution
of standard works of American authors among the pub-

lic schools.

THE STEADSHIP ACT—EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

The bills to amend the General Steamship act, and to provide for the education of destitute children, were ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the charter of the Association for the Exhibition of Industry was ordered to a third reading, as was also the bill relative to an efficient police force for the protection of property at the Exhibition.

The Senare then adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1853. THE SEVENTRENTH WARD. Mr. O'KEREN (dem.) presented a petition against the division of the Seventeenth ward of New York. PREE TICKETS ON RATLWAYS.

Mr. Martin presented a remonstrance against granting gembers free tickets on railways. the remonstrances.

A long debate ensued on the dispesition to be made of the remonstrances.

The matter was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, by ayes 71, naya 18.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR, (dem.) of N. Y., asked to be excused from voting. He was sick of the whole subject, and hoped his name would not appear on the journal respecting it. It was ridiculous to suppose these free tickets could have any influence upon legislation here. Granted.

THE NEW YORK CITY CHARTER.

Mr. NORLE, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition for an amendment of the charter of New York city.

Mr. Galz, (dem.) of N. Y., advocated the motion to refer it to a select committee, composed of the delegation from New York city.

Mr. R. SMINI. (dem.) of N. Y., said he had moved to refer a similar petition to a select committee of five, as the New York delegation was so numerous that they could not act efficiently together on a committee.

Mr. Galz said the subject was of interest to the entire city of New York, and all the delegation ought to be consulted in regard to it.

Mr. Norle said the entire delegation from New York city should be consulted on a question so momentous as this. There were sixteen members from that city, and there was no reason why they should be deprived of action on the subject, and one only act upon it. This was unjust to the people of the remaining fifteen city districts, and placing their interest in the hand of one.

Mr. LOOMIS, (dem.) of Herkimer, thought, as the members from the entire State were to act on the subject, the committee should be chosen from the House at large, and not given exclusively to the delegation from New York.

Mr. Galz said the question was one of a purely local nature, and it was a universal custom to refer local matters to the representatives of the location concerned. He could not understand why the representatives from the city of New York should be disparachised and deprived of the right of being consulted in the maturing of measures.

city of New York should be disfratchised and deprived of the right of being consulted in the maturing of measured deeply affecting their constituents and thom only. The select committee appointed on Saturday on a similar peti-tion, had been formed in the absence of several of the members from New York, and without their knowledge. The motion to refer to the New York delegation was then carried.

Free Democratic State Convention. SYRACUSE, Feb. 22, 1853. The Free Democratic State Convention assembled at the Congregational Church to day.

Tapscott was chosen President. Antoinette Brown and Miss Pellett were present. Gerrit Smith reported an address, with twelve res tions, reaffirming the old principles of the party, and he expressed the hope that the free democracy would take

he same ground.

The resolutions declare that no civil government, bu piracy, upholds slavery—denounce dram shops—in favor of restricted land holding—go for no North, no South—no of restricted land holding—go for no North, no South—no white, no black—no male, and no female. They rejoice that nobody had been convicted for violating the Fugitive Slave law; and as to the trial of Enoch Reed, the judicial proceedings are denounced as so disgraceful and mean as to excite the deep scoru of the world, and the deeper shame of a virtuous posterity. The Jerry rescuers should henceforth, on trist, neither deny the charge nor disclaim the honor, but simply hold the court and jury responsible for trampling on humanity and defying God, by punishing as crimes deeds of justice and mercy. A general acquiescence in such a legal outrage was one of the fearful evidences that on the subject of slavery the people were deeply corrupted.

quiescence in such a legal outrage was one of the fearful evidences that on the subject of slavery the people were deeply corrupted.

The convention was addressed by Gerrit Smith,—
Prynne, Antoinette Brown, and Frederick Douglass.

F. DOUGLASS said—Whitel men had usurped the negro's monopoly of shaving. Negroes must now learn trades, and be useful, or lawmakers will not regard them. The prejudices of the whites were against the negroes acquiring employments, but duty demanded that they should conquer such prejudices.

Several reports were adopted.

GERRIT SMITH said—The course pursued by Judge Hall, at Albany, on the rescue trials, surpassed in outrage any thing in the conduct of the infamous Jellries. He quoted the words of Waggoner, one of the jurors on the trial of E. Reed, who had acknowledged his deep regret at the verdict of conviction, and zvowed that it was caused by physical exhaustion.

The resolutions were adopted.

GERRIT SMITH SPOKE Again. He was glad of the Albany acquittals, but would have been more gratified had the accused boldly avowed their agency in the Jerry rescue. He would have done so. He and the Rev. Mr. May were the responsible rescuers of Jerry. [May assented to this.] If they would put him on trial he would tell them all about th.

CHARLES WHEATON demurred. He would not, he said, like to prescribe such a course to persons involved in

l about it.
CHARLES WHEATON demurred. He would not, he said

like to prescribe such a course to persons involved in such transactions.

SMIRI defended his point. He said he sat by Judge Hall while the rescue trials were going on, and argued that point with him, and brought him round virtually to his position upon the question of slavery.

Adjourned till evening.

Destructive Fire at Geanga.

PAINSVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1863.

The Geanga Iron Works were burned down about for o'clock this morning. Nothing was saved. The loss estimated at about \$15,000. The property was insured.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
We notice in your paper of yesterday morning, in the article headed "Talk on 'Change," that you entertain fears that the voyage of the Golden Age to Australia may be prolonged for the want of supplies at the Cape and ether points; and that it was said a steamship was detained for some weeks at that point, waiting for coal. Your informant must have been wilfully ignorant, as no such detention has ever taken place at that point, and there is at all times a full supply of coal to be had there. The last advices from the Cape state that coal there was as low as eight and ten dollars per ton. The only detention of a steamship is that of the West Wind, at the Island of Ascension.

GUILTY OF MURDER.—The jury in the case of Emmos and Capie, charged with the murder of Christopher Soohan, on the 29th of January last, have returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoners, it is stated, received the verdict with the greatest indifference.—Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 23.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The Politicians at Washington, &c.

TELEGRAPATIC.
BISPONDENCE OF THE & NW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, 5, eb. 23-95/ P. M; SPECIAL CORRESPON

A tremendous fire in the rear has been opened upon Governor Marcy, but the patch remains. Whatever may be the cabinet of General Pierce, he will de 'ubtless keep to himself till March, thus leaving the ch ques to fight each other in the dark, as they pre-doing, too, 'h and nail Thus goes on the bitter wranging concernt of Judge Campbell, of Pennsylvania, who seems to be let, unprotected except by Mr. Buchanan. As for Mr. Ballas, I un-

derstands he is not in the city.

General Pierce opened his rooms to day to members of Congress, and a considerable number called in, but none of them learned much of cabinet making. The General has otherwise had a good time, being very little troubled by the crowd. They bide their time. O. P. Q.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1863. Washington, Feb. 23, 1863. Senators Houston, Dawson, Cass, James, Secretary Conrad, Speaker Boyd, and P. P. Blair, had an interview with Gen. Pierce, at his lodgings, this morning.

This afternoon the General walked out for the first time since his arrival, appearing in good health.

Ex Marshal Tukey, of Boston, is here, looking after the marshalship of California. RUMORED CHANGE IN THE WASHINGTON UNION. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22, 1853.

J. H. Harney, editor of the Louisville Democrat leaves hera to morrow for Washington. It is understood be goes at the solicitation of a majority of the democratic members of Congress, to take charge of the official organs of Gen. Pierce. The Union to be the said organ.

of Gen. Pierce. The Union to be the maid organ.

By MAIL.

THE NEW POSYMASTER GENERAL.

[From the Chicago Democrat, Feb. 18.]

The Northwest is likely to have just the representatives and just the position in the cabinet that it wishes Governor McClelland has been in the Northwest since 1833, and se can sympathize with the sufferings of the pioneer settlers. We notice that he is about the age of Gen. Pierce, being born in 1807, whilst Gen? Pierce was born in 1805.

Gov. McClelland was born in Green Castle, Frankliss county, August 1, 1807. He graduated at Dickinson Callege, Carlile, Pa. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, and settled in Monroe, Michigan, February, 1833, where he has since readed.

In 1805, he was elected from Monroe county a member of the convention that formed the Michigan State constitution. The same year he was elected to the House of Representatives. He declined a re-election until 1839, when he was again elected for Speaker, the whigs having the majority. In 1840 he was again mominated, and declined. In 1842, he was again elected, and made Speaker.

In 1843 he was obseen Representative to Congress, and was re-elected to the two next Congresses, the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. In 1851 he was elected Governor of Michigan, and was re-elected full 1852, but he was unanimously nominated, and thus forced to accept.

During his course in Congress, he was distinguished for his devotion to harbor and river improvements, and was known as one of the best friends that the West ever had.

Naval Intelligence.

COMMANDER NICHOLSON.—The following letter of the Secretary of the Navy fully approves of the verdict of the late Court of Inquiry, which acquitted Commander Nationalson of the charge brought against him by Lieutenant.

have bound by the evidence adduced; and the recommendation of the charge brought against him by Lieutenant-Noland:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 10, 1853.

Six—The Department has carefully reviewed the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, which was ordered tenevene on the 20th of October last, at the Navy Yard, Memphis, for the purpose of investigating charges preferred by the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, which was ordered tenevene on the 20th of October last, at the Navy Yard, Memphis, for the offence of investigating charges preferred by Lieutenant Noland against yourself and against Lieutenant Noland, and also charges preferred by Lieutenant Noland against yourself and against Lieutenant Noland, and also charges preferred by Lieutenant Noland against yourself and against surgeon Robert Woodworth.

In the case of Lieutenant Noland, the court are of the opinion that the accused, the said Lieutenant Winh. H. Noland, should be tried by court martial for the offences of intoxication, disrespect to his commanding officer, and borrowing money of the mechanics and laborers employed at the Navy Yard.

In the view of the Department, this opinion is amply justified by the evidence adduced; and the recommendation of the court in the case of Lieutenant Noland would have been adopted; but the inconvenience of assembling a proper court at Memphis, the difficulty and expense of procuring the attendance of the numerous witnesses, at some other suitable place, and the fact that the testimony left no doubt as to the truth of the charges against Lieutenant Noland, determined the Department to mark its sense of his misconduct in a summary manner, by placing him on furlough.

In the case of Surgeon Woodworth, the insufficiency of the evidence adduced in support of the charges against him was such that the court deemed it unnecessary to arraign the said Surgeon Woodworth before it. In this opinion the Department concurs.

With respect to the charges against yourself, the court, after a patient and provincated examination of nume

the accured, Commander Wm. C. Nicholson, are usne-cessary. In this opinion, also, the Department fully concurs; and I take pleasure in stating that, during this extended and minute investigation, nothing has been developed which should subject you in any manner to the censure of the Department, or induce it to hesitate in according its entire approbation of your conduct are Commandant of the Navy Yard at Memphis. I am, re-resetfully your obedient servant.

spectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. KENNEDY.

Commander WM. C. Nicholson, U. S. Navy, Washing

DEATH OF A HERO.—The Nashville Banner of the 5th inst., has an extended biography of the life and public services of Dr. W. P. Lawrence, who died in that city after the services of Dr. W. P. Lawrence, who died in that city after days previous, aged 69 years. Dr. L. was born in Massachusetts, but lived in Tennessee for more than half a century. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, he promptly tendered his services for the defence of his country, and was appointed Regimental Surgeon, by the venerable Willie Blount. He served in one or two campaigns against the Indians, and when the gallant Tennesseans repaired to the south in 1814, he went with them, and remained with Gen. Jackson until after New Orleans had been delivered from all fear of danger. In the great battle of the 8th, Dr. L. was at his post throughout the entire day, and rendered most efficient service wherever his assistance could prove advantageous. During the progress of that battle, the result of which reflected such signal glory on our arms, the Doctor, while busily engaged in relieving a wounded soldier, narrowly escaped with his life. A bomb thrown over the lines by the British, fell quite near to him, and several persons whe were standing in the immediate vicinity, were killed by the explosion.

Gov. Charliss Lyncu died at his residence near Jackson Miss, on the 9th inst. at a very advanced are Gov. Charles Lynch died at his residence near Jackson, Miss., on the 9th inst., at a very advanced age. He had filled several stations of public trust, and was Governor of Mississippi from 1836 to 1838. He leaves a numerous family connection and many friends to mourn his loss and emulate his virtues.

rous family connection and many friends to meurn his loss and emulate his virtues.

Died at sea, on board the steamship Tennessee, in the Pacific ocean, of yellow fever, on the Sth of January, while on the voyage from Panama to San Francisco. Capt. Geo. Clinton Westcott, of the second regiment of infantry, U.S. Army. Capt. Westcott was the seventh son of the late Judge Westcott, of New Jersey. He entoced the army as a second Heutenant in 1836, and served with credit in Florida for three years. Subsequently he was stationed at Buffalo, Detroit, Saut Ste. Marie. Toledo, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and New York, in all of which places has many friends. He served in Mexico under General Scott with his regiment, commanded by the intrepid Riley, and at the storming of Chepultepee he relinquished his post in the staff, and volunteered with the foolers hope detailed from his regiment. His conduct secured merited commendation from his commanders, and he was breveted for his gallantry, and was subsequently promoted to a full captaincy. In 1848 he accompanied his regiment to California, under Gen. Riley, and served there two years, and when he died he was again on his way, under orders, to join his regiment.

The Common Council in Court.

The Common Council in Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon Judge Duer.

Fig. 23.—The People is, the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New York.—Twenty six more of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen appeared before the court, and entered into their own recognizances, in the sum of \$500 each, to answer for the alleged contempt, in disobeying an injunction issued against the Broadeny Railroad; and attachments, returnable immediately, were issued against the following Aldermen and Assistants:—Wells, Brisley, D.berty, O'Brien, McConkey, and Rodman.

The whole Common Council are to appear again on Saturday morning, to receive sentence.

Saturday morning, to receive sentence.

KEEP OFF THE PLATFORM,—An important legal decision was pronounced by Judge Marshall, of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore, a few days ago, to the effect that railroad companies are not liable for personal injuries where the same occur to passengers while standing on the platform of the cars, against the warnings of the conductor. The case was that of Temple vs. the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. It appears that Temple had his foot crushed in consequence of a collision of the train in which he was riding, with another train. At the time of the collision, however, it was shown in testimony that Temple was standing on the platform of the car, in direct violation of an established regulation of the railroad company, and after having been specially warned of his peril by the conductor of the train.

WHIG CONVENTION-The Whig State Convention of Connecticut, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Comptroller, will be held to-day in the city of Hartford.